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AMERICAN SOCIALIST

Have You Responded To The Call For \$50,000 Organization Fund?

VOL. III. No. 29.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917

25 CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; 50 CENTS PER YEAR; \$1 PER YEAR OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

Fraud Or Force?

"Misleading statements which would shame a quack doctor", is the way the jingo Chicago Tribune lambasts the falsehoods being spread broadcast by the government in its frantic efforts to secure recruits for the army and navy.

The Tribune in its campaign for universal military service doesn't believe in hiding anything. It believes in forcing all available cannon fodder into the army and navy and then forcing the victims to like it, never questioning whether this method will succeed or not. It is positive that the present lying, gumshoe, lure-me-on campaign has not met with success in gaining recruits for the killing division of the American government.

The Tribune points out that, "The United States is party to an attempted fraud against its citizens", especially when its recruiting sergeants, in their newest appeal ask prospective soldiers to "Enlist for one year and then return home, fit to defend your country and fit to enter civil life".

While people will discount all of the other rosy things said about army life, The Tribune points out, they will believe such a statement as that about enlisting for one year.

"The minimum enlistment is not for one year, but seven years, three of which are to be spent in active service except by special favor", confesses this jingo mouthpiece.

"If a man in honorable standing is reported by his commander as sufficiently trained, and if the secretary of war agrees, he may be furloughed into the reserve after one year. That is the one year enlistment advertised."

"Just now men who have served three years are still serving with the colors. Many reservists who had established themselves in civil life were called to service when Mexico threatened and are still along the border. The army needs men and it keeps them when it gets them. There is no indication that it will cease to keep them."

This frankness is refreshing when compared to another kind of jingo fraud, this time perpetrated by The New York World in behalf of military service in the schools.

The World puts the velvet gloves on the mailed fists of war by declaring that military service in the public schools consists merely of indulging in "setting up" exercises, the kind the "fat people take to reduce their waist lines". It says nothing about real guns, to be furnished by the government, and regulation uniforms which in time the students will be forced to buy themselves. The double-dealing World seeks to meet all arguments with ridicule as it denounces "The conscientious objectors in knee breeches".

Here are the two ways in which the government may introduce universal military service, FRAUD AND FORCE. Every possible fraud has been perpetrated by the government during the past two years to create a jingo spirit in this country. But without avail. The American working class has often shown itself to be docile in the extreme. We predict, however, that if force is attempted in the campaign to make soldiers for capitalism out of the toilers of the land, the result will be disastrous to the war breeding capitalist system of society.

THE DRIFT.

The Sioux Falls, S. D., Press joins the New York Evening Post in getting excited over "the drift" toward Socialism in Europe as well as in the United States.

It declares that, "War has encouraged state Socialism in Europe undoubtedly; but such encouragement as it has had in America has been altogether due to the abuses of the old system".

The Sioux Falls Press does not go on, like most capitalist newspapers, and claim that the "old system" will change itself to meet new demands upon it.

The Press voices a real fear that the Nonpartisan League, in North Dakota, will get somewhere, claiming it was inspired by Socialists and that it is out to get state Socialism thru state ownership of flour mills, packing houses, elevators, canneries, and possibly its stores.

It reviews the drift towards state control in the belligerent as well as neutral countries of Europe and points out the tendencies toward government ownership of a merchant marine, telephones, telegraphs and railroads in this country.

Everyone admits that we are drifting. It is the duty of the Socialist Party, nationally and internationally, to see that this drift is in the right direction. No more important subject can come before the proposed International Socialist Congress than this "drift" toward state control, and if a national convention is held this year in this country, this matter should be of prime importance.

War and discontent are shaking old institutions to their foundations and we are drifting. Let us force the drift in the right direction—toward ultimate victory in the common struggle for a real social democracy and a real and lasting peace.

BUILDING LABOR'S PRESS.

That labor stands in great need of a press of its own was given added emphasis by a conference just held in New York City. This gathering was made up of 125 delegates representing 50 labor organizations in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The advisability of organizing a group of newspapers, under the control of the working class, and which would reflect the attitude of labor was thoroughly discussed.

The labor press of this country is admittedly weak. All of the labor dailies are owned or controlled by the Socialist Party. Few of the non-Socialist labor weeklies are being conducted in the interests of labor. They are usually the mouthpieces of old party politicians in labor's ranks. When labor stands in real need of publicity it must come to the Socialist press for support.

The need now is not more labor newspapers, but better support for those publications already in the field. Put the papers that we have now out of the reach of the sheriff and then it will be time to talk about establishing additional publications.

Battle To Kill "Bloody Five" Militarist Laws

The people of the state of New York, thru one of their real representatives, Abraham L. Shiplacoff, Socialist, have demanded that the Legislature lift the yoke of potential militarism from their necks by repealing the three most vicious measures of the "bloody five" laws passed at the last session.

Shiplacoff's bill to repeal the Slater military training law was referred to the committee on military affairs. His measure to repeal the Welsh and Slater laws providing for physical training and military discipline in schools was referred to the committee on education.

"Let those who want to make our country a shining example before the nations of the world rally to the support of the members of the Legislature who are for the repeal of the 'bloody five laws,'" Shiplacoff declared, after he had introduced his repeal bills, amid dead silence in the House.

Where Wall Street Stands.

"Wall Street surely will be on the other side of the question. The more smell of raw human flesh in the atmosphere, the higher the stocks. But if other elements of the citizenship of this state will, I am confident, help us stamp militarism and conscription out of the Empire state."

It was not because he believed the people of the state had changed their minds on the "bloody five" laws that he moved for their repeal, Shiplacoff said. He declared they had never had any mind in the matter.

"At the eleventh hour of the session, when about 2,000 bills had still to be considered, it was not possible to 'put it over' without a public hearing, but it was quite natural that the majority of the members of the house should know nothing about it. It was passed two days before adjournment. During that week sessions were held until two and three in the morning. The intermissions were orgies of amateur vaudeville and hilarious rough-house."

How Bills Were Put Across.

"The Welsh bill for military training for school children did have a so-called public hearing. But the peculiar feature of that hearing was that but one anti-militarist 'got wind' of it, while the chamber was packed with people representing the class engaged in the work of extermination and destruction and a few so-called patriotic societies."

"I was the only one who had an opportunity to argue against the bill, simply because I happened to be in the chamber while the sham hearing was being held. Now, that the people of this state have been accustomed to the frothings of the jingo editors and other preachers of the 'Golden Rule' of 'Train and prepare to kill,' it is time that all true liberty-loving humanitarians awake and carry on a relentless fight against those laws on our statute books which have contributed to the Russification of our state."

"The laws could not have been passed under ordinary circumstances. It required an unusual time, with the minds of many of the people run amuck with fear as a result of the European war and the efforts of the American jingoes to keep them in this state. The reactionary forces of our government saw their opportunity and made use of it."

Introduce Important Labor Bills.

Two other bills introduced in the New York Assembly by Assemblyman Whitehorn, one of the two Socialist representatives in the Legislature, are of vital interest and importance to labor.

One of the bills defines conspiracy so that ordinary acts done by strike committees or strikers in furtherance of their struggle with capital shall not be construed as conspiracy or indictable offenses. Assemblyman Whitehorn declared that the law should be passed so that when laboring men strike for better wages or working conditions they shall not be classed by law in the same category as criminals.

The other bill introduced by Whitehorn would make it compulsory for persons or corporations advertising for labor strikes to make further progress to state what sort of labor trouble exists at the place where the men are wanted.

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THEY CAN DO IT.

"Can a family get along on \$2 a day?"

"Yes," says Chief Probation Officer Puls, of Milwaukee, "providing that it lives in basement or tenement lodgings, wears second-hand clothing, eats the cheapest food, and doesn't worry over its inability to save a cent."

Vigorous condemnation of the suppression of free speech by the University of Wisconsin has been voiced by the Milwaukee Wis. Federated Trades council. Resolutions protesting against the action of President Van Hise in denying the use of a university building for a lecture by Max Eastman, editor of "The Masses," were adopted without a dissenting vote. Cheers greeted the reading of the resolutions.

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Replies From Belgium And Britain On Peace Congress

AS THIS issue of The American Socialist was going to press replies were received from the British Independent Labor Party and the Belgian Labor Party in response to the call issued by the American Socialist Party for an International Socialist Congress to be held at The Hague, June 3.

The reply from the British Independent Labor Party is signed by the party secretary, Johnson, and reads as follows:

"Independent Labor Party always favored meeting of International Socialist Bureau."

The cablegram received from the Belgians is signed by Vandervelde and De Brouckere, representing the Belgian Labor Party, and is as follows:

"We have sent you the resolutions recently adopted by the Belgian Labor Party, declaring itself hostile to the idea of a meeting of the international bureau or congress until the evacuation of Belgium and France."

"A conference of the Socialists of allied countries will necessarily have to deliberate on your proposal."

It is expected that the Socialists of other countries will be heard from at any moment. The cablegram originally sent by the American Socialist Party to the Socialists of the belligerent and neutral countries of Europe was as follows:

"Convinced that the time is ripe for a revival of the Socialist International on the basis of a concerted working class movement for an immediate, just and lasting peace, the Socialist Party of the United States requests that an International Congress be called June 3, 1917, at The Hague. Unless by March 1, the Bureau takes steps to call such a congress, our party will consider itself justified in taking direct initiative."

Outrageous Attempt Made To Curb Free Press Is Defeated

AN outrageous attempt to curb a free press has just been averted for the time being in Chicago. Perhaps the most astounding communication ever sent out by the postal authorities of the nation, is that just received by the editors of the Radnicka Straza, a publication issued by the South Slavic Federation of the Socialist Party, from the Chicago postmaster, D. A. Campbell. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE,

Chicago, Ill.

January 16, 1917.

Publisher,
Radnicka Straza,
1944 So. Racine Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:—The Department advises that the January 3rd, 1917, issue of your publication is unmailable under the provision of Section 211 of the Criminal Code of the United States, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1911. (Section 480, P. L. & R.)

In the future you will be required to file with the Superintendent of Pilsen Station at which Station your publication is mailed, a true translation in English of so much of the contents of your publication as are believed to be unmailable under the above section, and to certify the same as a true translation of said contents, before the publication will be accepted for transmission in the mails.

Respectfully,

D. A. CAMPBELL, Postmaster.

The editors immediately called on the postal officials and it was pointed out to them that the objectionable matter was part of an editorial, reading as follows:

"Ah, how the workers like their chains!... And if they do not like them, why do they not rebel, why do they not protest, why do they not organize and struggle against those who fasten the chains about their neck?"

The suspicious and ignorant postal authorities immediately scented a plot to organize a rebellion against the United States. They backed water after they had been received a lecture on the aims and principles of the Socialist Party. They finally permitted the suppressed edition to go thru the mails but issued orders that translations of matter appearing in future issues be presented for inspection.

Socialism And Religion

By JOHN M. WORK.

AM asked, "Can a person be a Socialist and be religious at the same time?"

Of course he can.

One of the best proofs of this—a proof which, at any rate, is irrefutable—lies in the fact that thousands of religious people are constantly working for Socialism. They are Socialists and they are religious at the same time. This proves it, does it not?

THE Socialists believe in surplus value. They believe that the capitalists, by virtue of their ownership of the exploiting industries and properties, are gouging the rest of the people out of most of their earnings. Certainly a religious person can believe this.

The Socialists also believe in the class struggle. They believe that there is a conflict of interests between the capitalist class and the working class, a struggle which is going on before our eyes all the time. Certainly a religious person can believe this.

The Socialists likewise believe in the economic interpretation, or what I call the economic urge. They believe that the mode of making a living is the main factor in determining the nature of social institutions, the course of events, and the character and opinions of the people. Certainly a religious person can believe this.

ONE reason why some people be-

lieve that there is antagonism between Socialism and religion is because the enemies of Socialism persistently lie about it. They constantly assert that there is.

Another reason is because some people confuse the economic urge with the materialistic philosophy. The economic urge is sometimes called the materialistic conception of history, and it is also sometimes called historical materialism. The use of the words "materialistic" and "materialism" are unfortunate. They have no doubt caused the confusion. They have caused people to think that the economic urge and the philosophy of materialism are one and the same thing. But there is no connection between them. It is of course true that the philosophy of materialism is opposed to religion. But the philosophy of materialism has nothing to do with Socialism.

WHEN WE come right down to brass tacks, all you need do is to ask yourself this question, "Can a person be religious and at the same time believe in the collective ownership and control of the industries and properties which are now used for the purpose of exploiting the people out of most their earnings?"

Of course he can.

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Women Demand Ballot To Improve Their Conditions

By LOUIS A. ARNOLD.
Wisconsin Socialist Senator.

Woman demands the ballot as a political weapon. She wants this weapon to improve her social and economic condition to enjoy absolute freedom. Her object is justice, not selfishness. She feels that to accomplish this, the ballot is important. The ballot is to be used to attain industrial justice. The ballot is simply a means, not an end.

After this is acquired, the struggle will continue to better her economic conditions, with the ultimate object of absolute freedom.

No liberties were ever handed down from above voluntarily. Those who would be free must themselves strike the blow. Rivers of blood were shed before suffrage was granted to men. The struggle for religious freedom was long and bloody.

History Repeats Itself.

In woman's fight, history repeats itself. The right will not be granted from above without a struggle. Fortunately it will not be a bloody struggle. We have advanced sufficiently to settle most of our questions without recourse to the sword.

But it will require considerable education before legislators and the people will recognize justice of your demand. Powerful interests will resist to the utmost. The duty to strike the blow, therefore, devolves upon the women themselves. But again you are fortunate to have the assistance of powerful organizations. The American Federation of Labor, with a membership of more than 3,000,000, has for years indorsed equal suffrage. This great body is gradually coming to realize that political action is vital in its fight against capitalism.

Socialists For Suffrage.

Recognizing that thru political power they have obtained much needed legislation, they know that extension of suffrage will enable them to obtain greater results.

The Socialist parties of all nations indorsed suffrage for a half century. Every one of its party platforms, national or state, contain a plank for equal suffrage. The Socialist is the first political party to stand for full enfranchisement of women.

Big business is class conscious. It sees the movement for equal suffrage is a part of the class struggle. It recognizes that with this weapon in hands of women, labor legislation will be enacted which will interfere with the profit system. Capitalism, therefore, takes a stand against suffrage. It took a stand against manhood suffrage, and at all times in all lands fought extension of this right.

To oppose capitalism the Socialist party was organized. This party represents the political expression of the economic interests of the working class. Because it recognizes the class struggle, it follows the Socialist party must give its indorsement to equal suffrage.

Other Parties See Light.

Some other political parties are beginning to make concessions to demands of women. They see the strength of the movement. It is a matter of political expediency, expecting to share the votes that may be cast by women. Such is not the case with the Socialist party. The fact is women do not vote this ticket to the extent in proportion that men do. We expect women's suffrage will retard the growth of the Socialist party, although it is the pioneer party sponsor for this cause.

But this shall not deter us. We look on this question, not as one of political advantages, but as economic justice.

Can Handle Many Questions.

Some of the subjects more nearly within the province of women, and which may be actively tackled by them after they get the ballot, are: Better and more stringent labor laws, hours of labor for women workers, night work by women, safety appliances on machinery, sanitary regulations in factories, stores, etc.; pure food laws, minimum wage laws, servant girl problem, penny lunches for school children, playgrounds and parks, social centers, better housing conditions, mothers' pensions.

After woman has obtained the vote her real life work for civic and economic betterment is about to begin. It is fundamental that the ballot is an instrument of progress.

Full economic justice and industrial freedom will not exist so long as the means necessary for their welfare are in possession of a small class. The Socialist party proposes that the means of production and distribution shall be democratically owned and controlled. The Socialist party represents the political expression of the economic interests of the working class. As such, it demands full suffrage for women, and calls upon all men and women, to wield this political weapon for freedom from economic slavery.

Plans for conducting a state Socialist party paper in Kansas will be formulated by the state secretary in accordance with instructions given by the state convention held recently. The plan will be submitted to a referendum of the party in the state. Resolutions were adopted declaring opposition to any form of militarism, recommending the Rand School of Social Science and urging upon Socialists the need of a more thorough understanding of the fundamental principles of Socialism.

The Struggle For Social Justice

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

THE FUNDAMENTAL wrong in the present social system is that one man has to depend upon another for a chance to work and therefore to live. As long as this is true some men will be the masters of others, control their very lives, and this economic relation between man and man is the positive denial of individual freedom or social justice.

The true concept of social justice is not that the greatest good shall come to the greatest number but that the greatest good shall come to ALL. To make this possible there must be a radical reorganization of society and this great change, wide as the civilized world, is now being wrought in the impending industrial and social revolution.

In the present outgrown social order a few men, relatively speaking, owe as their private property the sources, means and instruments upon which the masses of mankind depend for their livelihood. This means industrial mastery for the few, industrial slavery for the many, and social injustice for all.

In the evolution of society industrial democracy will inevitably supplant the present industrial despotism. The collective people will own and control the collective means of life and wealth will be freely produced, not for the profit of the few, but for the common use of all. Then will men and women be economically free, enjoy equal rights and opportunities, and then will social justice dawn upon an emancipated world.

"SPREAD EAGLING".

Private Max Kellerman, of Battery E, 2nd Field Artillery, New York, got a taste of real army life the other day when he was "spreadeagled" as punishment for being absent from duty without leave, a minor offense. "Spreadeagling" consists of being tied up, with arms outstretched, to the wheel of a gun carriage. The regular army satraps, since this incident became public, are falling over themselves in their efforts to have the entire matter hushed up. "Spreadeagling" doesn't sound good to the ears of freemen in this day and age.

Let that is just what is taking place with the entire working class as the victim. Labor is being "spreadeagled" on the giant wheels of the military machine that is being built up in this country. The workers have a chance to protest in New York State, where one of the Socialist assemblies has started a move to repeal the infamous "Bloody Five" military laws. There is an opportunity to register opposition to militarism in every state in the nation for the jingoes are busy everywhere.

Will the working class silently submit to being "spreadeagled"? The immediate future will bring the reply.

THEY SPAT ON A MAN.

And so at last Pat Quinlan is free. But the he was in prison, he has always been free in soul than they who accomplished his suffering that there might be slavery. He comes from the prison a martyr and hero. He is not disgraced. But they who sent him there are disgraced. Pat Quinlan is a man among men, and takes his place with the millions who "wandered in sheepskins and goatskins, being destitute and afflicted—of whom the world is not worthy." His lips that were silenced by prison bars have spoken words that echo thru the land. He was an agitator of New York city. His traducers have made of him an international character. He was an agitator whose voice had limited carrying power. The masters have made it to flash around the world and to fill other ages. It was hard for you, Pat. But you bore your cross like the true worker you are. You will be remembered, while the conspirators who railroaded you to prison in the interest of slavery and profits will be remembered only because they shamed themselves by spitting on a man.

FARMERS FOR SUFFRAGE.

That the farmer-legislature recently elected in North Dakota is interested in other questions besides those having to do exclusively with the tillers of the land is shown in the rapid passage of the two woman suffrage measures presented to it. One of these, modeled after the Illinois law, grants the vote to women on all offices but those provided by the constitution. The other provides for a constitutional amendment giving full suffrage. Support is also pledged by the farmers to measures being presented by the industrial workers of the state.

The Socialist who lays down now is sure going to get run over by the oncoming revolution.

The miners get about three cents a ton more for mining coal than they did a year ago. The people pay about two dollars more. Great system.

The farmers get about fifty cents a bushel more for wheat than they did two years ago. The people pay about \$2 a hundred more for flour.

Wages have increased about fifteen per cent. The cost of living has increased about 125 per cent. What did you gain?

The men in the trenches have jobs as long as they live. But if they live thru the war, they won't. Capitalism is so humane and practical.

If the Carpenter of Galilee was told that flour was one dollar a pound in Palestine, do you suppose he would say that the remedy lay in censoring the movies?

The railroads were permitted to raise their rates and now boast about cleaning up two billion dollars last year. But you do want private ownership of roads, don't you?

More than two billion dollars were made by speculators on the cotton crop of the south after it left the hands of the raisers. But it is what the cotton farmers of the South voted for.

Not only did the effort to provoke war with Mexico fail to arouse the American people to the fighting pitch and increase enlistments, but it also disgusted nearly all the soldiers who went, with the whole shooting match. How are we to maintain murder under such conditions?

It looks like the Credit Mobilier scandal was about to be repeated. You remember that it got the vice-president and several members of congress, and even Grant did not come out unscathed. Now it is the president's brother-in-law, his private secretary, a member of his cabinet and Lord knows how many members of congress.

Flood The Country With Socialist Literature!

NEW LEAFLET EVERY MONTH—January leaflet, "Organize Or Pay!" By Adolph Germer. February leaflet, "The Recent Election". By John M. Work. 10c per 100; 75c per 1000. Order from Nat'l Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Wake Up The Slumbering Giant Of Labor NOW!

Socialists At Work

NOTE.—What are the Socialists doing in your city county or state? The editor of this column wants to know. Send in the news about your activities. This also is made especially to local secretaries, state secretaries and other officials of the party. Send all communications to the Editor, "Socialists At Work" Column, 889 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA SOCIALISTS FIGHT ON FOR FAIR ELECTION LAWS.

The Oklahoma socialist party state convention determined by a unanimous vote to go to the United States supreme court in the fight to have the fair election and fair registration laws declared passed. A resolution appointing every Socialist a finance committee of one for furthering this measure was passed.

The convention likewise voted some resolutions very bitterly attacking Governor Williams and the democratic party of the state.

Other resolutions passed declare against street corner oratory and against mentioning religion in socialist propaganda or the party platform.

The convention also pledges the party to decrease state and county officials' salaries by a third, if put into power, and to impose a 10 mill tax for a land purchase and banking fund. The banking fund is to receive 4 mills, to be loaned in small amounts. The land purchase would be held by the state to be leased for life tenure to individuals. The convention demanded that if the law making bank robbery a capital felony is passed, a law making it a capital felony "for a banker to rob the people" should likewise be passed.

The convention also went on record as opposed to any action which might be construed as an understanding with other political parties in the conduct of elections and branded as "treason" any attempt to fuse or trade with other parties in order to secure the election of candidates.

SOCIALISM FORGES AHEAD AMONG NATION'S SCHOOLS.

That the study of Socialism in the colleges of the country is being considered more and more seriously every year was clearly indicated at the eighth annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

The society has extended its work in many new colleges, especially in the south, during the past year, Harry W. Laidler, organizing secretary, reported. Chapters have been established in the universities of Virginia, North and South Carolina, East and Middle Tennessee Normal schools, Emory, Henry and Washington-Lee colleges, below the Mason and Dixon line, where Socialist propaganda has been found exceedingly difficult in the past. In the middle west, too, organizing work has been carried on, and a chapter founded at the University of Missouri.

A special organizer, Irwin Tucker, with headquarters in Chicago, has been selected for this field work during the spring.

The society has compiled its first book, "The Socialism of Today," this is the first source book on international Socialism of a comprehensive character ever published.

"This year a 'Students Council' has been established, and a number of students have been appointed to represent this council."

MINNESOTA SOCIALIST MAYOR INNOCENT OF BRIBERY CHARGE

Socialist Mayor Ernest G. Strand of Two Harbors, Minn., member of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature, who was tried in district court at Two Harbors on an indictment alleging he accepted a \$25 bribe from P. L. Fullerton, proprietor of the Commercial hotel, May 30 last, to permit the latter to run a blind pig, was acquitted by a jury after it had deliberated a little over half an hour.

A crowded court room approved the jury's action by breaking into cheers when the verdict freeing the mayor of the charge was announced, and people crowded around Strand to express congratulations. Both Strand and his counsel, John Dwan, were all the time confident of acquittal, contending that the charges against the official were based largely on rumors and hearsay evidence, while not a few of Strand's intimate friends even went as far as to hint at a frame-up because he happened to belong to the Socialist party and had advocated what some people consider radical legislation.

There is another indictment pending against Strand alleging he received from Fullerton \$25 July 7 last "for protection," but County Attorney Jelle has not yet indicated whether he will press the charge.

Strand's acquittal makes the second of its kind during the present term of court, former Mayor Tow, also a Socialist, having been acquitted early in the term.

ARGENTINE SOCIALISTS IN PARADE AGAINST MILITARISM.

Argentine Socialists made a vigorous demonstration against the Argentine military conscription law at Buenos Aires recently. A large force paraded in front of the Calle Santa Fe barracks with huge banners, inscribed "Down With the Army; We Hate Slavery," and made speeches in similar denunciatory terms.

The authorities ignored the demonstration.

The Argentine conscription law is the one which, it was recently announced, the United States army staff favors for adoption by the United States.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., SOCIALISTS HELP CANADIAN COMRADES.

Charges that Canadian workmen who have fled across the border in order to avoid military service are being deported illegally by United States immigration authorities have been brought to the attention of Socialists at Watertown, N. Y., with the result that the local has registered a protest with Secretary of State Robert Lansing. This action was taken when three Canadian Socialists who had succeeded in reaching the United States, but who were about to be deported, had appealed to the local for aid.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, Fort Scott, Kansas.

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Organization Column.

NOTE.—We want the best brains in the Socialist movement to contribute ideas to this Organization Column. We feel that the best organization ideas come from those who really do the work of organization, the rank and file of the membership who are always on the job. Let us hear from you. Send all communications to the Organization Column Editor, The American Socialist, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE FIGHT IS ON!

Do you know that the exploiters of labor are gloating over the decline in the Socialist vote? Do you know that they look upon it as the disintegration of the Socialist Movement, i. e. working class political movement?

Even many in the ranks of the workers who are woefully misinformed on the Socialist's aims and objects and whose minds have been poisoned by a lying press and cunning and unscrupulous politicians, innocently join in the chorus and sing the requiem to their own disaster.

We must answer those songs of glee. We must demonstrate the fact that so long as Capitalism prevails there will be a virile Socialist Movement. It can be done. It must be done.

Every member of the Socialist party can join in the answer. You are willing and eager to do it, I know. All you want is the assurance that others are doing their part.

You ask, "how can and shall it be done?" In several ways. You, perhaps, cannot mount a platform and talk to a multitude. You can, however, talk to one. Or if not that, you can hand out some literature. You can do more than that. You can ask your neighbor, friend or fellow worker to dismiss his prejudice and at least subscribe to a socialist paper—The American Socialist. When you have succeeded in doing that and he has received several copies, you can ask him how he likes the ideas it advocates and if they appeal to him—you can ask him to become a member of the Party. And when you have secured his membership, and get him to a meeting, don't you disgust him with party squabbles that get us into confusion and lead to inactivity. Make the meetings interesting and instructive. It is far more interesting, instructive and important to discuss ways and means of getting some immediate relief from the pressure of capitalism than it is to organize a group with the avowed and ridiculous purpose of setting the Socialist Party on its feet. Constructive work alone builds up an organization. Meddlesome work supported by high sounding phrases consumes the vitality of the Party and leaves us the prostrate victims of our exploiters.

The most decisive answer you can give to those who glory in the decline of the Socialist vote is to get members into the Party and increase the circulation of The American Socialist. Here is the proposition: Our average membership for 1916 was 8,000. Send it up to 100,000 by March 1st. Verily, it should be possible for 83,000 to get 17,000 recruits in five weeks. There were 600,000 Socialist votes. Out of these we must get 100,000 members by March 1st. Then we will set a new mark.

The present circulation of The American Socialist is 65,000. Send that up to at least 100,000 by March 1st. That can easily be done. Surely, out of 65,000 subscribers there should be 65,000 who can get one subscriber in five weeks. If you are unable to get a subscriber, you can send in fifty cents for one year or twenty-five cents for a six month's subscription for someone who is either too poor, too prejudiced or too indifferent to subscribe. Then, too, remember this, the greater the circulation of the paper, the more interest there will be aroused and the easier it will be to get members.

Capitalism is here in full growth. We want to banish it and all its horrors. There is no time to quibble over trifles.

The comrades from various sections of the country are writing to the National Office saying they will take hold of building up the Party with new hope and courage. Your response with new members and subscribers will inspire them and will answer the enemy.

Let us hear from you!

Have you responded to the call issued by the National Executive Committee for a \$50,000 Organization Fund? If not, get busy!

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"We appeal to every member of the party, and every sympathizer, to contribute as liberally as possible. Send in your dollars and your dimes, comrades, so that we may be able to make effective use of the opportunities which lie

open before us."—From the call issued by the Socialist Party National Executive Committee for a \$50,000 Organization Fund to prepare for the campaigns of 1918 and 1920. Send all contributions to National Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

By JACK LONDON.
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(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER III.

The Dominant Primordial Beast.

The dominant primordial beast was strong in Buck and under the fierce conditions of trail life it grew and grew. Yet it was a secret growth. His newborn cunning gave him poise and control. He was too busy adjusting himself to the new life to feel at ease, and not only did he not pick fights, but he avoided them whenever possible. A certain deliberateness characterized his attitude. He was not prone to rashness and precipitate action; and in the bitter hatred he bore to the team at Dyea, he betrayed no impatience, shunned all offensive acts. On the other hand, possibly because he divined in Buck a dangerous rival, Spitz never lost an opportunity of showing his teeth. He even went out of his way to bully Buck, striving constantly to start the fight which could end only in the death of one or the other.

Early in the trip this might have taken place had it not been for an unwelcome incident. At the end of the day they made a black and miserable camp on the shore of Lake Le Barge. Driving snow, a wind that cut like a white-hot knife, and darkness, had forced them to grope for a camping place. They could hardly have fared worse. At their backs rose a perpendicular wall of rocks, and Perrault and Francois were compelled to make their fire and spread their sleeping robes on the ice of the lake itself. The tent they had discarded at Dyea in order to travel light. A few sticks of driftwood furnished them with a fire that thawed down through the ice and left them to eat supper in the dark.

Beast In Him Roars.

Close under the sheltering rock Buck made his nest. So snug and warm was it, that he was loath to leave it when Francois distributed the fish which he had first thawed over the fire. But when Buck finished his ration and returned, he found his nest occupied. A warning snarl told him that the trespasser was Spitz. Till now Buck had avoided trouble with his enemy, but this was too much. The beast in him roared. He sprang upon Spitz with a fury which surprised both him and Spitz. He was angry, for his whole experience with Buck had gone to teach him that his rival was an unusually timid dog, who managed to hold his own only because of his great weight and size. Francois was surprised, too, when they shot out in a tangle from the disrupted nest and he divined the cause of the trouble. "A-a-ah!" he cried to Buck. "Gif it to them, by Gar! Gif it to them, to the herty t'ert!"

Spitz was equally willing. He was crying with sheer rage and eagerness as he circled back and forth for a chance to spring in. Buck was no less eager, and no less cautious, as he likewise circled back and forth for the advantage. But it was then that the unexpected happened, the thing which projected their struggle for supremacy far into the future, past many a weary mile of trail and toil.

An oath from Perrault, the resounding impact of a club upon a bony frame, and a shrill yell of pain, heralded the breaking forth of a demonium. The camp was suddenly discovered to be alive with skulking furry forms—starving huskies, four or five of them, who had scented the camp from some Indian village. They had crept in while Buck and Spitz were fighting, and when the two men sprang among them with stout clubs they showed their teeth and fought back. They were crazed by the smell of the food. Perrault found one with his head buried in the grub. His club landed heavily on the gaunt ribs, and the grub-box was capsized on the ground. On the instant a score of the famished brutes were scrambling for the bread and bacon. The clubs fell upon them unheeded. They yelped and howled under the rain of blows, but struggled none the less madly till the last crumb had been devoured.

Irresistible Hunger Madness.

In the meantime the astonished team-dogs had burst out of their nests only to be set upon by the fierce invaders. Never had Buck seen such dogs. It seemed as tho their bones would burst thru their skins. They were mere skeletons, draped loosely in ragged hides, with blazing eyes and slavered fangs. But the hunger-madness made them terrifying. There was no opposing them. The team-dogs were swept back against the cliff at the first onset. Buck was beset by three huskies, and in a trice his head and shoulders were ripped and slashed. The din was frightful. Billee was crying as usual. Dave and Sol-leks, dripping blood from a score of wounds, were fighting bravely side by side. Joe was snapping like a demon. Once, his teeth closed on the fore leg of a husky, and he crunched down thru the bone. Pike, the malingering, leaped upon the crippled animal, breaking its neck with a quick flash of teeth and a jerk. Buck got a frothing adversary by the throat, and was sprayed with blood when his teeth sank thru the jugular. The warm taste of it in his mouth goaded him to greater fierceness. He flung himself upon another, and at the same time felt teeth sink into his own throat. It was Spitz, treacherously attacking him from the side.

Perrault and Francois, having cleaned out their part of the camp, hurried to save their sled-dogs. The wild wave of famished beasts rolled back before them, and Buck shook himself free. But it was only for a

moment. The two men were compelled to run back to save the grub; upon which the huskies returned to the attack on the team. Billee, terrified into bravery, sprang thru the savage circle and fled away over the ice. Pike and Dub followed on his heels, with the rest of the team behind. As Buck drew himself together to spring after them, out of the tail of his eye he saw Spitz rush upon him with the evident intention of overthrowing him. Once off his feet and under that mass of huskies, there was no hope for him. But he braced himself to the shock of Spitz's charge, then joined the fight out on the lake.

Later, the nine team-dogs gathered together and sought shelter in the forest. The unpurged, they were in a sorry plight. There was not one who was not wounded in four or five places, while some were wounded grievously. Dub was badly injured in a hind leg; Dolly, the last husky added to the team at Dyea, had a badly torn throat; Joe had lost an eye; while Billee, the good-natured, with an ear chewed and rent to ribbons, cried and whimpered thruout the night. At daybreak they limped warily back to camp, to find the marauders gone and the two men in bad tempers. Fully half their grub supply was gone. The huskies had chewed thru the sled lashings and canvas coverings. In fact, nothing, no matter how remotely edible, had escaped them. They had eaten a pair of Perrault's moose-hide moccasins, chunks out of the leather traces, and even two feet of lash from the end of Francois's whip. He broke from a mournful contemplation of it to look over his wounded dogs.

"Ah, mu friends," he said softly, "mebbe it mek you mad dog, dose many bites. Mebbe all mad dog, sacre! dam! Wot you tink of, Perrault?" The courier shook his head dubiously. With four hundred miles of trail still between him and Dawson, he could ill afford to have madness break out among his dogs. Two hours of cursing and exertion got the harnesses into shape, and the wound-stiffened team was under way, struggling painfully over the hardest part of the trail they had yet encountered, and for that matter, the hardest between them and Dawson.

The Thirty Mile River was wide open. Its wild water defied the frost, and it was in the eddies only and in the quiet places that the ice held at all. Six days of exhausting toil were required to cover those thirty terrible miles. And terrible they were, for every foot of them was accomplished at the risk of life to dog and man. A dozen times, Perrault, nosing the way, broke thru the ice bridges, being saved by the long pole he carried, which he so held that it fell each time across the hole made by his body. But a cold snap was on, the thermometer registering fifty below zero, and each time he broke thru he was compelled for very life to build a fire and dry his garments.

Nothing daunted him. It was because nothing daunted him that he had been chosen for government courier. He took all manner of risks, resolutely thrusting his little weakened face into the frost and struggling from dim dawn to dark. He skirted the frowning shores on rim ice that bent and cracked under foot and upon which they dared not land. Once, the sled broke thru, with Dave and Buck, and they were half-frozen and all but drowned by the time they were dragged out. The usual fire was necessary to save them. They were coated solidly with ice, and the two men kept them on the run around the fire, sweating and thawing, so close that they were singed by the flames.

At another time Spitz went thru, dragging the whole team after him up to Buck, who strained backward with all his strength, his fore paws on the slippery edge and the ice quivering and snapping all around. But behind him was Dave, likewise straining backward, and behind the sled was Francois, pulling till his tendons cracked.

Again, the rim ice broke away before and behind, and there was no escape except up the cliff. Perrault scaled it by a miracle; and with every thong and sled lash and the last bit of harness rove into a long rope, the dogs were hoisted, one by one, to the crest. Francois came up last, after the sled and team. Then came the search for a place to descend, which descent was ultimately made by the aid of the rope, and night found them back on the river with a quarter of a mile to the day's credit.

By the time they made the Hootling and good ice, Buck was played out. The rest of the dogs were in like condition; but Perrault, to make up lost time, pushed them late and early. The first day they covered thirty-five miles to the Big Salmon; the next day thirty-five miles to the Little Salmon; the third day forty miles, which brought them well up toward the Five Fingers.

His Feet Had Softened.

Buck's feet were not so compact and hard as the rest of the huskies. His had softened during the many generations since the day his last wild ancestor was tamed by a cave-dweller or river man. All day long he limped in agony, and camp once made, lay down like a dead dog. Hungry as he was, he would not move to receive his ration of fish, which Francois had to bring to him. Also, the dog-driver rubbed Buck's feet for half an hour each night after supper, and sacrificed the tops of his own moccasins to make four moccasins for Buck. This was a great relief, and Buck caused even the weakened face of Perrault to twist itself into a grin one morning, when Francois forgot the moccasins and Buck lay on his back, his four feet waving appealingly in the air, and refused to budge without them. Later his feet grew hard to the trail, and

the worn-out foot-gear was thrown away.

At the Pelly one morning, as they were harnessing up, Dolly, who had never been conspicuous for anything, went suddenly mad. She announced her condition by a long, heart-breaking wolf howl that sent every dog bristling with fear, then sprang straight for Buck. He had never seen a dog go mad, nor did he have any reason to fear madness; yet he knew that here was horror, and fled away from it in a panic. Straight away he raced, with Dolly, panting and frothing, one leap behind; nor could she gain on him, so great was his terror, nor could he leave her, so great was her madness. She plunged thru the wooded breast of the island, flew down to the lower end, crossed a black channel filled with rough ice to another island, gained a third island, curved back to the main river, and in desperation started to cross it. And all the time, tho he did not look, he could hear her snarling just one leap behind. Francois called to him a quarter of a mile away and he doubled back, still one leap ahead, gasping painfully for air and putting all his faith in that Francois would save him. The dog-driver held the axe poised in his hand, and as Buck shot past him the axe crashed down upon mad Dolly's head.

Buck staggered over against the sled, exhausted, sobbing for breath, helpless. This was Spitz's opportunity. He sprang upon Buck, and twice his teeth sank into his unresisting flesh and ripped and tore the flesh to the bone. Then Francois's lash descended, and Buck had the satisfaction of watching Spitz receive the worst whipping as yet administered to any of the team.

"One devil, dat Spitz," remarked Perrault. "Some dam day heem keel dat Buck." "Dat Buck two devils," was Francois's rejoinder. "All de tam I watch dat Buck I know heem. He is a wise some dam fine day heem get mad kell an' den heem chew dat Spitz all up an' spit heem out on de snow. Sure. I know."

War Between Dogs.

From then on it was war between them. Spitz, as lead-dog and acknowledged master of the team, felt his supremacy threatened by this strange Southland dog. And strange Buck was to him, for of the many Southland dogs he had known, not one had shown up worthily in camp and on trail. They were all too soft, dying under the toil, the frost, and starvation. Buck was the exception. He alone endured and prospered, matching the husky in strength, savagery, and cunning. Then he was a masterful dog, and what made him dangerous was the fact that the club of the man in the red sweater had knocked all blind pluck and rashness out of his desire for mastery. He was pre-eminently cunning, and could bid his time with a patience that was nothing less than primitive.

It was inevitable that the clash for leadership should come. Buck wanted it. He wanted it because it was his nature, because he had been gripped tight by that nameless, incomprehensible pride of the trail and trace—that pride which holds dogs in the toil to the last gasp, which lures them to die joyfully in the harness, and breaks their hearts if they are cut out of the harness. This was the pride of Dave as wheel-dog, of Lolleks as he pulled with all his strength; the pride that laid hold of them at burial of camp, transforming them from sour and wailing brutes into straining, eager, ambitious creatures; the pride that spurred them on all day and dropped them at pitch of camp at night, letting them fall back into gloomy unrest and discontent. This was the pride that bore up Spitz and made him thrash the sled-dogs who blundered and shirked in the traces or hid away at harness-up time in the morning. Likewise it was this pride that made him fear Buck as a possible rival-dog. And this was Buck's pride, too.

He openly threatened the other's leadership. He came between him and the shirks he should have punished. And he did it deliberately. One night there was a heavy snowfall, and in the morning Pike, the malingering, did not appear. He was securely hidden in his nest under a foot of snow. Francois called him and sought him in vain. Spitz was wild with wrath. He raged thru the camp, smelling and digging in every likely place, snarling so frightfully that Pike heard and shivered in his hiding-place.

But when he was at last unearthed, and Spitz flew at him to punish him, Buck flew, with equal rage, in between. So unexpected was it, and so shrewdly managed, that Spitz was hurled backward and off his feet. Pike, who had been trembling abjectly, took heart at this open mutiny and sprang upon his overthrown leader. Buck, to whom fairplay was a forgotten code, likewise sprang upon Spitz. But Francois chucking at the incident while unswerving in the administration of justice, brought his lash down upon Buck with all his might. This failed to drive Buck from his prostrate rival, and the butt of the whip was brought into play. Half-stunned by the blow, Buck was knocked backward and the lash laid upon him again and again, while Spitz soundly punished the many times offending Pike.

Struggle Is Coming.

In the days that followed, as Dawson grew closer and closer, Buck still continued to interfere between Spitz and the culprits; but he did it craftily, when Francois was not around. With the covert mutiny of Buck, a general insubordination sprang up and increased. Dave and Sol-leks were unaffected, but the rest of the team went from bad to worse. Things no

longer went right. There was continual bickering and jangling. Trouble was always afoot, and at the bottom of it was Buck. He kept Francois busy, for the dog-driver was in constant apprehension of the life-and-death struggle between the two which he knew must take place sooner or later; and on more than one night the sounds of quarrelling and strife among the other dogs turned him out of his sleeping robe, fearful that Buck and Spitz were at it.

(To be continued.)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPT.

Organization — Education — Solidarity.

WILLIAM Z. KRUSE - - - Director

To reach the nation's youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement through the Young People's Socialist Leagues. Address all communications to: Socialist Party Young People's Dept., 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

YIPSEL NEWS.

A new league has been organized at Troy, N. Y., with 15 charter members. A second Lithuanian Circle has also been formed at Cicero, Ill. Another league is about to be formed in the Ninth Ward, Chicago, strong socialist territory.

Marxian Y. P. S. L. of Milwaukee, Wis., recently held an installation of officers at which considerable oratorical power was shown by both outgoing and incoming workers. They have also entered the National Champs.

Moline, Ill., writes: "We now have 81 members and have rented a large hall for meetings and entertainments. In this hall we have a piano, dining room, cloak rooms and everything that goes to make a party headquarters. We made \$25 on our New Year's Watch Party and we sure are BOOMING!" East Side, Cleveland, O., also comes in on the Chicago with a new wave of officers, most of whom have already done good service for the movement. They hold big monthly lectures at a recent Literary Evening \$50 was cleared to help pay off some old debts. They have formed a Junior Y. P. S. L. 20 strong. Their big annual Yipsei Ball, a socialist ball, will be held this year at Mt. Olive Dancing Academy, on Feb. 8th.

Do you know that thirty miles of distance separate Chicago's southernmost league from the Yipsei further north? But the distance makes the joy of meeting that much sweeter.

The National Champs.

The announcement of the National Y. P. S. L. Championship Contest is hardly a week old and there are already ten entries. Most of these are made up of 20 to 30 points each and all who get their applications and membership lists in before Feb. 1st will make the same. There is time for credit on the membership list until Feb. 15th, but that 10 points for entry closes on the first. Better rush along to get in your entries, if you want to start ahead of the crowd.

LETTER FROM THE RANKS.

This letter does not come from among the high and mighty. It comes from the ranks, those that do the hardest work, that carry the cost, that bear the burdens, and that pay the penalties. It was written by Comrade Blum to myself as a personal letter, but I am sure that he will not object to having his sentiments toward the Yipsei and the league membership serve as inspiration for further loyalty on their part.

Yes, this is the same Blum who is in danger of spending a year and a half in the penitentiary because of his part in the recent Westinghouse strike. And it is the same Blum who has been in the strain and danger of the past half year still serving the league faithfully as Secretary. Blum is a good scout, he will think himself a hero, and he does not mind having the same kind of sport, pleasure and work that ordinary Yipseis enjoy. He is grateful for your support and does not mind telling you so. Here is his letter:

DEAR COMRADE KRUSE:

The Westinghouse Defense Committee has received the Yipsei donation of \$125, and I am now taking advantage of the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the attitude our young rebels are taking toward the strike. The amount, \$125, is a large one and will help considerably, but with that \$125 comes a spirit of comradeship, sympathy and consoling encouragement that, in this hour of threatening danger, surpasses by far in worth and value all the bloody gold of capitalism.

I am not writing this letter as a matter of formality. Behind these lines is the genuine human feeling of appreciation. At this time we are all expecting the decision of the Supreme Court, and we are facing the possibility of returning to prison again. If under these circumstances one is assured, as I am, of the moral support of an organization like the Y. P. S. L., then all the bars and bolts of prisons, all the courts and police and blacklists are powerless even to mar the courage of one who dares to go into the field of industry to fight the battles of the workers.

We are but social animals and can stand only about so much. There is a limit to human endurance. A man may brave the prison walls, he may face persecution unflinchingly in their courts; he can buck up under the black-list that drives him helpless from factory door to factory door, he can endure somehow the keen pangs of hunger and may even stare unmoved into the gallows noose—but when friend or comrade questions the motives that underlie the cause of the persecution, when the hirelings of Capital are justified, when sarcastic mockery is heard in place of comradeship sympathy—the breaking point has just about been reached.

Yet when you wrote me some time ago that you had almost \$100 in the Yipsei Defense Fund and that the Yipseis comrades were behind me in the fight things brightened up a good deal. I valued those letters. And if the court says that we have to go back behind the bars, just keep writing me, for a letter there means a great deal more even than it does out here.

Your comrade,

RUDOLPH BLUM.

Consul Schulz, of Berne, reports that as a result of joint action of German coal operators the price of coal in Switzerland has been increased to range from \$15.66 to \$18.12 per metric ton (2204 pounds). These advances amount to increase of 7c to \$2.12 per ton. In Paris the price now is \$32 per ton.

For The New Year

By EDMUND R. BRUMBAUGH.

This is the New Year. It behooves us to make resolutions not only out of thought for the improvement of individual character, but of social character as well. Individual righteousness and social righteousness are two different things, but they are closely related and should not be separated. Each reinforces the other. Social principles should guide the making of our resolutions for greater social righteousness. More than these is impossible and less than these unthinkable to those with big hearts, broad minds and the Great Socialist Vision.

Caste and class and hide-bound creed are hateful things, for they shackle the bodies and minds and souls of men. An intelligent, faithful following of social righteousness demands a program that will banish them from the earth.

Greatness does not consist in political preferment or ability to lead men to murder on fields of battle. Social righteousness holds up for admiration and emulation those who in prominent or obscure activities add to the fabric of happiness of human life, and it has only scorn and contempt for those who thru lust for gold or glory or both empty life of its joy and usefulness and possibilities.

More money getting should not be considered a sign of merit nor luck and cunning and trickery titles to public esteem. Few will dispute this—with their lips and pens, but equally few prove their approval by their lives and works. An industrial system that exalts money getting and cunning and trickery, rewarding a few with great riches and condemning many to great poverty, embodies the height of social iniquity.

And finally, we of the Socialist movement, must preserve its purity and integrity, allowing neither defeat nor triumph to lead us astray. We must beware of compromise and political trading. We have mighty principles to maintain, and must not prove false to them either thru ignorance or indolence or deliberate disruptive intent. Much depends upon it. Infinite improvement is at stake. Here is the final, most vital feature of social righteousness.

The old year has gone, and the new has come. Likewise will go the old industrial system and a new system will take its place. The element of social righteousness involved in the change will be determined by the intelligence of our resolution and the extent to which we keep them.

STATE SOCIALISM IN SPAIN.

Now Spain has followed the plans of other countries in Europe and introduced a condition of State Socialism to prevent the people from starving to death. By royal decree plans are announced designed to conserve Spain's output and to regulate its distribution thru a central commission, under the supervision of the Spanish Ministry of Finance.

The full text of the decree empowers the government to suspend or reduce temporarily import duties on products of prime necessity and on raw materials when exceptional circumstances require the maintenance of industries or agriculture in the interests of the national food supply. The Spanish government, it is set forth, hereafter will be authorized to purchase supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials, with a view to selling them at fixed prices. Private contracts relating to cereals, fuels, etc., will be suspended, and the government is empowered to take over the coal mines and other like properties and operate them for the public good, if other methods fail to bring about normal quotations for such products. This move on the part of the government was forced largely by threats of a general strike. And think of it, the government ignoring, demolishing and smashing into smithereens that grand, old, sacred and divine right of contract!—The Cleveland Citizen.

Another Socialist-smashing aggregation is out for the money. A so-called National Business Men's Federation, of New York City, is asking merchants and manufacturers to subscribe \$250 for this year's activities in fighting Socialism and labor legislation. In a letter sent to business men asking for this subscription, Frederic E. Kip, textile manufacturer, of Bridgeport, Conn., the federation's general board's chairman, says: "Many of our college professors are teaching their students the fallacious doctrine of free trade as a fundamental economic truth, and often Socialistic tendencies among the students are encouraged. The boy of today is the man of tomorrow, and the results of the teaching of free trade and Socialism in our colleges are and will be most detrimental to the interests of this country. This federation intends to present every few months to each college student in this country and to the principals and teachers of our public schools a short, crisp argument, setting forth business truths and tariff facts, and at least once a year Governor Shaw, president of the federation, will expect to give a lecture in each of the principal colleges. The importance and desirability of this work can well be estimated when you consider that we have in our colleges alone over 100,000 students. The federation will also carry on, as it has been doing in the past two years, additional campaigns of education of a nature calculated to induce the people to elect more congressmen and United States Senators having the business man's viewpoint."

Have you responded to the call issued by the National Executive Committee for a \$50,000 Organization Fund? If not, get busy!

Scholarship Contest News

Name	Address	Points
M. K. Friedman, Kokomo, Ind.	545
Mae Garber, Greensburg, Pa.	30
Miss E. W., Holyoke, Mass.	20
P. E. Tomlinson, Winona, Minn.	20
John C. Knowlton, Mason City, Ia.	12
R. H. Lane, Aurora, N. C.	8
Geo. Tigara, Knoxville, Tenn.	2
Robert H. Wilson, Brattleboro	—
Wm. Gino, Wilkeson, Wash.	—
E. S. Garry, Ind.	—
Maurice Levesque, Paul, Neb.	—
Ida Biensstock, Hartford, Conn.	—
L. Van den Bergh, Minneapolis, Minn.	—
Mrs. H. J. Grigsby, Great Falls, Mont.	—
Abraham H. Fein, Bronx, N. Y.	—
City, N. Y.	—
Mrs. C. Sachse, Youngstown, O.	—
Tony Morrello, Youngstown, O.	—
I. V. Yinger, Kenosha, Wis.	—

Last week we had 20—Now we have 27—going up.

Comrade Weiss, writes as follows: "For two years I attended classes at the Rand School, part time, and can heartily endorse the work that is now being carried on by the Rand School."

The Rand School is the working-man's university, and I am only sorry that the Socialist Party is not able to send a hundred of the younger comrades there, each season. Education and more education is the one great and crying need of the party to-day. We have the members and we have the organization, but we lack the leaders that will weld these members together into a solid and unified fighting organization. We lack education, and we are not to blame for this, because most of us are unable to go beyond the grammar school, not so much as dream of attending a college.

Comrade, if I was in the position, I would send at least one hundred ambitious young comrades to the Rand School. The Rand School is doing remarkable work, it is filling up a gap that has retarded the growth of Socialism in this country.

Success to your RAND SCHOOL CONTEST!

LIKE GUST OF FRESH AIR.

"The inaugural address of Minneapolis' first Socialist mayor was like a gust of fresh air sweeping thru a foggy room," says The New Times, Minneapolis weekly, in speaking of Van Leer's address, a summary of which was published in The American Socialist last week.

"It set up new standards for the conduct of the city's administrations. It brought a new point of view to bear on city problems. It gave notice in no uncertain terms that henceforth the interests of the working people would receive that consideration in the conduct of the city's administration which their position as a majority of the people of Minneapolis entitles them."

"The difference in attitude is due exclusively to the fact that all previous mayors have represented the capitalist class, while the new Socialist mayor represents the working class."